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06/11/01
FEB 15 2001
JANUARY 16, 2001

#3

The phrase "same patentable invention as an invention "B" when '02) or "obvious" (35 U.S.C. 103) invention "B" is prior art with respect to patentable invention with respect to new (35 U.S.C. 102) and non-on "B" assuming invention "B" is

withstanding the fact that there are many more appeals than interferences. USPTO has received many reports that interferences involve considerable costs for applicants and patentees. Additionally, there is no desire on the part of USPTO, and no authority under the law, to turn interference proceedings under 35 U.S.C. 135(a) into pre-grant oppositions or post-grant cancellations. Accordingly, USPTO is reluctant, at this time, to expand the circumstances under which an interference might be declared or maintained absent a compelling reason.

in of the Interference Division 1 Interferences confirms that interference-in-fact exists involves a *v. Fujita*, 53 USPQ2d 1234, USPQ2d 1478 (BPAI 2000):

resumed to be prior art vis-a-vis of Party A must anticipate or by B and the claimed invention of the claimed invention of Party A, even regardless of who ultimately PTO assures itself that it will not invention.

isistent with examples set out npanying the final rule, Patent 49 FR 48416 on December directed to Examples 3, 4 and

patentable claims 1 (engine), 2 (platinum piston). Application F 12 (8-cylinder engine). Claims 1 2 of application F define the same in E defines a separate patentable claim 11 and 12 of application E, there would be one count claim 11 and 12 of application E; count. Claim 3 of application E the count.

patentable claims 1 (engine), 2 (platinum piston). Application H 15 (engine with a platinum claim 11 of application H define application G and claim 15 of invention from claims 1 and 2 of H. If an interference is declared, and Count 2 (engine with a ion G and claim 11 of application count 1. Claim 3 of application G is designated to correspond to Count 2. patentable claims 1 (engine), 2 and 3 (combination of an engine, application K contains patentable engine and a carburetor), and 33 and an air filter). The engine, and combination of an engine, tentable invention. The combinatory converter define a separate rference is declared, there would plication J and claims 31, 32, and correspond to the count. Claim 3 corresponding to the count.

nged so that Application E (with a platinum piston), no e there is no interference-in-and claims 1-2 of Application of Application F would not le with platinum piston of similar rationale, if the facts application J contained only a carburetor, and a catalytic declared because there is no of Application J and claims

suggested that there may be an interference should be to expand the nature of resource consequence for es involved in interferences. sources of the Board of Patent o resolve interferences, not-

This notice provides interested parties with an opportunity to comment and make out a case that the nature of interferences should be expanded beyond the current practice. If a one-way patentability analysis is sufficient to establish an interference-in-fact, would it be possible to have an interference with two counts as set out in Example 4, reproduced above? How would having an interference between claim 1 of application G and claim 15 of application H of Example 4 square with the holding of *Nitz v. Ehrenreich*, 537 F.2d 539, 543, 190 USPQ 413, 416-17 (CCPA 1976)? If a one-way patentability analysis is sufficient, what would it take to establish that there is no interference-in-fact in a given case?

Comment Format

Comments should be submitted in electronic form if possible, either via the Internet or on a 3 1/4-inch diskette. Comments submitted in electronic form should be submitted as ASCII text. Special characters, proprietary formats, and encryption should not be used.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2)(A), 3(a)(2), 135(a).

December 14, 2000

Q. TODD DICKINSON
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patents and Trademark Office

Drawings in Patent Application Publications and Patents

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has revised its patent drawing review procedures to implement the eighteen-month publication of patent applications. See Changes to Implement Eighteen-Month Publication of Patent Applications, 65 Fed. Reg. 57023, 57026-27 (Sept. 20, 2000), 1239 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 63, 65-66 (Oct. 10, 2000). While the Office of Initial Patent Examination (OIPE) will perform an initial review of drawings to see if the drawings are acceptable for publication purposes by inspecting the drawings to see if they can be effectively reproduced by digital image scanning, the standard of review employed by OIPE is such that most drawings will be considered acceptable (even if they are designated by applicant as "informal"). If OIPE requires corrected drawings, the corrected drawings filed in reply to the OIPE requirement will be included in any patent application publication or patent. Otherwise, in most situations, patent application publications and patents will reflect the quality of the drawings that are included with a patent application on filing unless applicant voluntarily submits better quality drawings as set forth below.

If applicant desires to have better drawings included in a patent application publication than the drawings that were submitted with the application on filing, applicant may submit replacement drawings on paper either within one month from the filing date of the application or fourteen months from the earliest filing date for which a benefit is sought under title 35, United States Code, whichever is later. The replacement paper drawings must be filed in an envelope addressed to BOX PGPUB DRAWINGS, Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C. 20231, with a petition under 37 CFR 1.182 requesting entry of the drawings and the petition fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(h), in the time period set forth above. If such drawings are properly and timely submitted, the patent application publication will include the replacement drawings. Replacement drawings that are received later than this date may be

included in the patent application publication, where practicable, if the USPTO has not started the patent application publication process.

Box PGPUB DRAWINGS should only be used for filing replacement drawings for inclusion in a patent application publication. The replacement drawings should be accompanied by a transmittal letter identifying the application to which the replacement drawings are directed and should have either an authorization to charge the petition fee or other payment of the petition fee. Replacement drawings received in this special box will be scanned and included in the electronic document which will be used for the patent application publication. After the replacement drawings are scanned for the patent application publication, they will be made of record in the application file. Replacement drawings that are not mailed to BOX PGPUB DRAWINGS, are not filed with the appropriate petition fee, or are not timely submitted will be routed to, and made of record in, the application file without scanning and will not be included in the patent application publication, but may be included in any patent. Replacement drawings for other applications must be submitted in a different envelope.

An applicant may also provide a copy of the application, as amended during prosecution (including better replacement drawings), for publication via EFS. See Changes to Implement Eighteen-Month Publication of Patent Applications, 65 Fed. Reg. 57024, 57036 and 57059, 1239 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 63, 74 and 94.

Questions regarding this notice may be directed to Karin Tyson, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Patent Examination Policy, by telephone at (703) 306-3159, by facsimile at (703) 872-9411, or by e-mail to karin.tyson@uspto.gov.

December 18, 2000

NICHOLAS P. GODICI
Commissioner for Patents

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
37 CFR Parts 1 and 104
RIN 0651-AB22

Legal Processes

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office proposes rules relating to civil actions and claims involving the Office. Specifically, the rules will provide procedures for service of process, for obtaining Office documents and employee testimony, for indemnifying employees, and for making a claim against the Office under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

DATES: Submit comments on or before January 22, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Send all comments:

1. Electronically to PBORulemaking@uspto.gov, Subject: "Legal Process Rules";
2. By mail to Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Box 8, Washington, DC 20231, ATTN: Legal Process Rules;
3. By facsimile to 703-305-9373, ATTN: Legal Process Rules.

A copy of any comments regarding the information collection requirements may instead be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, 725 17th Street, NW, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Torzon, 703-305-9035.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENT FORMAT

The Office prefers to via the Internet or on in electronic form's characters and encrypt Background

The Patent and Public Law 106-113 the Patent and Trade Trademark Office, a sibility for its own responsibility for ma ment of Commerce. substance and scope but where possible tailored to reflect the These proposed rule convenience.

General Provisions

The general provi waiver provision tha part. Filing of a peti action required of th Code of Federal Reg fee.

Service of Process

The Patent and T process. 37 CFR p. Patent and Trademarks Department of Com substantially the sam rules. The Office wil the specific practice: the rules. The prop Office and its emplo

When the Office a official capacity, the receipt for registered following statement. The Office will not individual capacity.

Employee Testimo

The Patent and testimony and doc Those rules were sp and Trademark Offi judicial nature of n positions. Western 428, 431, 8 USPQ2 Trademark Office si rules. 15 CFR part differ from the for respects. First, the specific and recurr from quasi-judicial Second, the Depa employees within their tailored to the prac of the Department within the scope of

The inclusion of is appropriate sinc privileges of the C simply because an by former employe avoided or resolved Friedman v. Lehman